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believe that we should facilitate the process by which they may become citizens when they want to do so. Thus far this has been impossible for them primarily because they cannot meet the continuous residence requirement by reason of the fact that they must work in Europe.

During World War II, the Lodge Act of 1950 made it possible for aliens serving in the U.S. Army to become citizens of the United States. Because the members of Radio Free Europe are no less soldiers for the reason that they are fighting in the cold war, I am introducing an amendment to the Immigration and Nationality Act which makes it possible for them to become American citizens.

I commend the bill for very early consideration by the Judiciary Committee, and for enactment into law.

TO AMEND THE FOREIGN SERVICE ACT AND THE FEDERAL EMPLOYEES INTERNATIONAL SERVICE ACT

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, by request, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to amend the Foreign Service Act and the Federal Employees International Service Act.

The proposed legislation has been requested by the Secretary of State and I am introducing it in order that there may be a specific bill to which Members of the Senate and the public may direct their attention and comments.

I reserve my right to support or oppose this bill, as well as any suggested amendments to it, when the matter is considered by the Committee on Foreign Relations.

I ask unanimous consent that the bill may be printed in the RECORD at this point, together with the letter from the Secretary of State dated June 26, 1964, to the President pro tempore of the Senate in regard to it and an explanation of the bill.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill, letter, and explanation will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 2983) to amend the Foreign Service Act and the Federal Employees International Service Act, introduced by Mr. FULBRIGHT, by request, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 520 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended, is further amended as follows:

"(1) Subsections (b) and (c) are renumbered (e) and (f) respectively.

"(2) New subsections (b), (c), and (d) are inserted as follows:

"(b) The Secretary shall, upon application of the officer concerned, reemploy in the Service any Foreign Service officer who has transferred to an international organization within the meaning of section 4 of the Federal Employees International Organization Service Act, and who has served continuously in this status up to the time of his application for reemployment.

"(c) The Secretary may, in accordance with such regulations as he may prescribe, consider for promotion any Foreign Service officer who has transferred to an international organization within the meaning of section 4 of the Federal Employees International Organization Service Act, during his service with an international organization. Such promotion shall not be recommended by the Secretary until the officer has been reemployed pursuant to paragraph (b) of this section.

"(d) Any Foreign Service officer who serves with an international organization by reason of transfer pursuant to section 4 of the Federal Employees International Organization Service Act shall continue to be subject to such obligations and limitations imposed by this Act and regulations issued pursuant thereto, that the Secretary determines to be appropriate."

SEC. 2. Sections 2(7), 3(a), 4(a)(5), and 4(d) of the Federal Employees International Organization Service Act are amended in each case by omitting the word 'three' and substituting therefor the word 'five.'

SEC. 3. Section 4(a)(1) of the Federal Employees International Organization Service Act is amended by inserting before the final period the following phrase: 'provided such period of service does not form the basis, in whole or in part, for an annuity or pension under the organization's retirement system'."

The letter and explanation presented by Mr. FULBRIGHT are as follows:

JUNE 26, 1964.

Hon. CARL HAYDEN,

President pro tempore of the Senate.

DEAR SENATOR HAYDEN: It is U.S. policy to encourage details and transfers of Federal employees for service with international organizations. Implementation of this policy will be facilitated if legislation is enacted (1) to clarify the basis for reemployment of Foreign Service officers under the Federal Employees International Organization Service Act and (2) to extend to 5 years the period during which an employee may serve an international organization while retaining the rights and privileges of Federal service.

The Department is therefore submitting for consideration by the Senate a bill amending the Foreign Service Act and the Federal Employees International Service Act. An explanation of the bill is also enclosed.

The Department recommends enactment of the proposed bill and trusts that it may receive favorable consideration by the Congress.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to this proposed legislation from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

DEAN RUSK.

EXPLANATION OF PROPOSED BILL: AMENDMENTS TO THE FOREIGN SERVICE ACT OF 1946

REAPPOINTMENT, RECALL OR REEMPLOYMENT OF FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS

"**SEC. 520.** (a) The President may, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, reappoint to the Service, a former Foreign Service officer who has been separated from the Service. The Secretary shall, taking into consideration the qualifications and experience of each candidate for reappointment and the rank of his contemporaries in the Service, recommend the class to which he shall be reappointed in accordance with the provisions of this section.

"(b) The Secretary shall, upon application of the officer concerned, reemploy in the Service any Foreign Service officer who has transferred to an international organization within the meaning of section 4 of the Federal Employees International Orga-

tion Service Act and who has served continuously in this status up to the time of his application for reemployment.

"(c) The Secretary may, in accordance with such regulations as he may prescribe, consider for promotion any Foreign Service officer who has transferred to an international organization within the meaning of section 4 of the Federal Employees International Organization Service Act during his service with an international organization. Such promotion shall not be recommended by the Secretary until the officer has been reemployed pursuant to paragraph (b) of this section.

"(d) Any Foreign Service officer who serves with an international organization by reason of transfer pursuant to section 4 of the Federal Employees International Organization Service Act shall continue to be subject to such obligations and limitations imposed by this Act and regulations issued pursuant thereto, that the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

"(e) The Secretary may recall any retired Foreign Service officer temporarily to duty in the Service whenever he shall determine such recall is in the public interest.

"(f) Notwithstanding the provisions of title 5, United States Code, section 62, and title 5, United States Code, section 715a, a Foreign Service officer heretofore or hereafter retired under the provisions of section 631 or 632 or a Foreign Service staff officer or employee hereafter retired under the provisions of section 803 shall not, by reason of his retired status, be barred from employment in Federal Government service in any appointive position for which he is qualified. An annuitant so reemployed shall serve at the will of the appointing officer."

The proposed amendment to section 520 will overcome an existing obstacle to making Foreign Service officers available to international organizations on the basis of "transfer" under the provisions of the Federal Employees International Organization Service Act.

The Federal Employees International Organization Service Act provides a satisfactory means of placing U.S. Government personnel, other than Foreign Service officers, in international organizations.

Such personnel can be either assigned or detailed on a reimbursable or nonreimbursable basis, or they can be "transferred" and placed on the payroll of the international organization with full reemployment rights and with retention of retirement and insurance benefits as well as leave balances.

Foreign Service officers can be assigned or detailed on a reimbursable or nonreimbursable basis under the provisions of section 571 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended. This authority is adequate to the extent that an international organization is willing to accept an officer who remains an employee of the U.S. Government. In many instances, however, international organizations are unwilling to accept this kind of arrangement. The organizations' relationships with other governments and with its employees who are nationals of other countries frequently demands separation of its employees from national government ties. This poses a special problem in the case of Foreign Service officers since, under present law, there is a question as to whether a Foreign Service officer who is "transferred" can be guaranteed reemployment rights as reemployment ordinarily requires reappointment by the President with Senate confirmation.

The Department of State is making a determined effort to place a larger number of highly qualified Americans in positions with international organizations. A very important pool of talent upon which it can draw is the Foreign Service officer category. Career Foreign Service officers frequently possess the language and other skills, under-

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standing of international affairs, and administrative ability required to qualify for such positions. It is therefore especially important to the Department that it be able to assure a Foreign Service officer that following his service with an international organization he will resume his Foreign Service officer status without loss of benefits, as provided for in the Federal Employees International Organization Service Act.

Proposed new section 520(b) provides that upon the application of an officer who has been transferred to an international organization within the meaning of the Federal Employees International Organization Service Act, the Secretary shall reemploy him as a Foreign Service officer of the same class in which he was serving at the time of separation by transfer without the need for a new Presidential appointment or Senate confirmation.

Proposed new section 520(c) provides that such an officer may be considered for promotion while he is serving with an international organization. The Secretary may use various means for this purpose. For example, should an officer be reached for promotion through the normal selection-board process, the Secretary could recommend his promotion to the President following his return to duty.

Proposed new section 520(d) provides that an officer transferred to an international organization shall continue to be subject to such obligations and limitations imposed by the Foreign Service Act, as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

APPLICABILITY OF EXCESS LAND PROVISIONS OF FEDERAL RECLAMATION LAWS IN CERTAIN CASES

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and my distinguished colleague, Senator CANNON, I introduce for proper reference the bill to waive the acreage limitation provisions of reclamation law insofar as it applies to the Washoe project located in Nevada and California. Implementation of this project has been held up for the past 7 years because of the inability of the farmers in the area to meet the provision that prohibits the delivery of water to any individual who owns an excess of 160 acres.

Although this proposal was modified to some extent at the time the bill was enacted, the requirements are still of such a nature that the water users are unable to meet them. This proposal would provide for the delivery of water to presently irrigated lands irrespective of the acreage limitation provisions.

Since progress on this very worthwhile project is essential to the economic growth of western Nevada, I urge early action on this bill by the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 2985) to amend the act of August 1, 1956 (70 Stat. 775), so as to provide that the excess land provisions of the Federal reclamation laws shall not apply to certain lands that will receive a supplemental water supply from the Washoe reclamation project, introduced by Mr. BIBLE (for himself and Mr. CANNON), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

THE CONTINUING EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES ACT

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, the crisis in financing higher education remains acute despite the justly praised efforts and innovations of this Congress.

The anxiety of many an American family was reflected in the very wide support gained last fall by Senator RIBCOFF's unsuccessful attempt to give tax relief to those with heavy educational expenses.

According to the U.S. Office of Education statistics, fully 30 percent of the high school seniors in the 80th to 90th aptitude percentiles fail to go to college.

American families demand and deserve action. The Nation itself cannot afford continued neglect of these able young minds.

After studying the problem I have drawn up a bill, the Continuing Education Opportunities Act which I believe could bring advanced education within the financial grasp of every American boy and girl who really desires it. I wish to introduce that bill today.

As the Education Subcommittee of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee goes into executive session on higher education legislation, I hope it will take cognizance of my approach. Senators VANCE HARTKE, HARRISON A. WILLIAMS, JR., and others have made very valuable suggestions in this area. However, my study indicates that the approach used in my bill has merit. The bill provides for 4½-percent student loans for both college and post-high-school technical training. The Federal Government would provide a 90-percent loan guarantee and pay the banks the difference between the 4½ percent and the going commercial interest rate. To avoid excessively high interest charges the Commissioner of Education would have the authority to determine a maximum commercial interest charge for these loans.

Under the program authorized by this proposal, a student enrolled full time in an eligible institution of post-high-school education would be able to borrow up to \$1,000 a year from a private participating bank for each year in attendance at that institution. A student would not be able to borrow more than an aggregate amount of \$5,000 during his undergraduate career. A graduate student, studying for a higher professional or academic degree would also borrow up to \$1,000 annually during his graduate studies up to an aggregate amount of \$5,000. If the graduate student borrows during his undergraduate career he would be able to accumulate up to a \$10,000 loan obligation.

Repayment of these loans would begin 1 year after the student ceases or completes his studies and would extend for 10 years in the case of undergraduates or graduates, and 20 years in the case of graduate students who have borrowed further during their undergraduate career.

The idea of a Federal interest differential payment is borrowed from the successful student loan program in New York State administered by the New

York State Higher Education Assistance Corp. In New York, the Higher Education Assistance Corp. fixed the maximum chargeable interest rate at 6 percent. The corporation guaranteed the student loan to the participating bank and assumes payment of 3 percent of the interest charge. This program has been a continuing success. At the end of January 1964 there were 66,674 loans outstanding in the State.

While studying the feasibility of this proposal, I asked several banks throughout the country what interest charge they would make on this sort of loan. The majority of the banks who expressed a willingness to participate in this sort of public service loan program, estimated that they would charge 6 percent simple annual interest on these loans.

The Continuing Education Opportunities Act would cost the Federal Government comparatively little. With the borrower paying 4.5 percent interest plus a one-quarter percent insurance premium, and the commercial banks charging a 6-percent interest rate, as most of the banks I canvassed suggested, the interest cost to the Federal Government would be \$157,500 over a 15-year period for each \$1 million in freshman loans. This is \$15.75 for each \$100 loaned.

Fully \$150 million in commercial credit could be secured under my bill at a cost of less than \$2.5 million for interest subsidies and administration.

The use of commercial sources for student loans eliminates the need for large revolving funds which may total more than \$1.5 billion in the next decade. Moreover, the use of commercial credit sources will effectively minimize the heavy investment in time and effort which participating institutions must provide under the National Defense Education Act program.

Judging from experience under the National Defense Education Act, students are excellent credit risks. To date, actual losses from death, disability, or borrower bankruptcy under the National Defense Education Act program in the first 5 years have amounted to less than one-tenth of 1 percent of the total capital outstanding.

Credit finance has won the comfortable life for the American of average means. We should encourage the use of this financial tool to win the education that can make that life meaningful in the future.

Wisconsin has had a student loan program since 1934. Students pay 1 percent interest while in school and 5 percent simple interest after graduation. Participation has grown from 585 students in 1959-60 to 3,849 in 1962-63.

Those who fear that Federal participation in the student loan field will drive legitimate, nonprofit, private groups out of business ought to take heart from both the truly astounding predictions for growth in this area—and by the practical experience in Wisconsin.

Prof. Seymour Harris, the respected Harvard economist, estimates a need for \$2.5 billion in student credit by 1970. Others have estimated even higher amounts.

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or business interests or activities of any officer or employee or former officer or employee of the U.S. Senate. The resolution charged the committee to ascertain whether such interests or activities involved conflicts of interest or other impropriety and whether additional laws, rules or regulations are necessary or desirable for the purpose of prohibiting or restricting any such interests or activities. Finally, the committee was instructed to report to the Senate the results of its investigation together with recommendations at the earliest practicable date.

It is my considered judgment, Mr. President, that seldom has a committee of the U.S. Senate been given a more difficult, a more important, or a more challenging assignment. As chairman of the Senate Rules Committee, I am proud to report that each and every member of that committee, and of its staff, during long months of intensive investigation has been dedicated to a thorough and objective search for truth, motivated solely by the grave public trust placed in them.

Today, Mr. President, it is my prerogative to fulfill the mandate of Senate Resolution 212 and report to the Senate the committee's findings and recommendations. In doing so, I ask unanimous consent that the report may include the minority views of Senators CURTIS, COOPER, and SCOTT, and the supplemental views of the Senator from Kentucky, who also concurs in the minority views.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The report will be received and printed, as requested by the Senator from North Carolina, and the resolution will be placed on the calendar.

The resolution (S. Res. 212) authorizing an investigation into the financial or business interests of any officer or employee or former officer or employee of the Senate, was placed on the calendar.

Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina. Mr. President, the report speaks for itself. I will not belabor my colleagues with any recitation of its details at the present time. Instead, I invite them and citizens everywhere to withhold judgment on its worth until they have read and digested its contents.

I realize that the committee's work and report may not find complete universal acceptance. For example, the minority members of the committee feel that certain additional witnesses should have been called. In their minority report, they discuss at some length a number of such witnesses. It should be pointed out that each and every one of these witnesses were interviewed, some of them several times, and the committee had the benefit of all the information they were able to furnish us.

No matter how conscientiously an investigation is conducted and concluded, it is not surprising if a few honestly mistaken individuals or impassioned zealots are disappointed—some that the results are not more sensational, others that the

inquiry is over at all. It is not my intention to question their sincerity but it is my purpose to meet the test of their criticism.

Speaking as one Senator who has been privileged to share a patriotic burden with eight others on the Committee on Rules and Administration, I am ennobled by the dedication of my colleagues and the high caliber of their performance. To them and the committee's dedicated staff, I am deeply grateful. In their behalf, I now present the Rules Committee's report on the so-called Bobby Baker case. On this record, Mr. President, we are prepared to stand.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, the minority has filed a report and supplemental views concerning the investigation of Robert G. Baker.

I do not intend at this time to discuss the minority or majority report in detail. I simply state, speaking for the minority, that we did not concur in the report. The chief reason that we did not concur is that we believe that the investigation was not concluded.

Robert Baker availed himself of the fifth amendment, and in refusing to testify, closed the door to information that might have been secured from him. The minority believed strongly that it was imperative that the committee search out from every available source all information that it could possibly secure.

Several months ago the minority members of the committee presented to the committee a list of witnesses that it believed should be called. One member of the minority, the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCOTT], presented to the committee a list of additional witnesses. On a motion that I had made as a substitute for a motion of a member of the majority that hearings be concluded, we presented our list of witnesses and witness by witness explained to the committee the reasons why each witness should be called.

In every case, when a vote was taken, the majority members of the committee refused to call the witnesses whose names had been presented by the three members of the minority. It was said that the witnesses need not be called because some had previously testified, or statements had been taken by investigators for the committee. But the minority insisted that because of conflicting testimony and the right of members of the committee to examine and cross examine witnesses and to search out new information even from witnesses who had given statements to investigators, it was the right and the responsibility of the committee to hear further testimony.

But witnesses were not called. Later, efforts were made by the minority, to call other witnesses, including Senators. The motions were also voted down. So in substance the minority takes the position that the investigation was not completed. I make this statement today for myself and on behalf of Senators on the minority side, Senator CURTIS and Senator SCOTT, who are not present.

TO PRINT ADDITIONAL COPIES OF VOLUMES I AND II OF SELECTED READINGS IN EMPLOYMENT AND MANPOWER OF A COMMITTEE-PRINT SERIES—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, I report an original concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 90) for the purpose of authorizing the reprinting of the first two volumes of the committee print series "Selected Readings in Employment and Manpower." These documents were compiled for the use of the Employment and Manpower Subcommittee for the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. They proved to be much more popular than was expected. The initial supplies of roughly 2,000 copies of each volume were exhausted some months ago, and the subcommittee continues to receive requests. The reprinting would provide another 1,000 copies for meeting the request backlog, as well as for making 400 copies of each available to depository libraries around the country. It would also permit several Government agencies to obtain additional copies directly from the Government Printing Office, and for the Government Printing Office to place the volumes on public sale.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The concurrent resolution will be received, and, under the rule, will be referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 90) is as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed for the use of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare one thousand additional copies each of volume 1, entitled "Exploring the Dimensions of the Manpower Revolution", and volume 2, entitled "Convertibility of Space and Defense Resources to Civilian Needs; A Search for New Employment Potentials", of its committee-print series of the Eighty-eighth Congress of selected readings in employment and manpower, compiled for the use of its Subcommittee on Employment and Manpower.

TO PRINT ADDITIONAL COPIES OF COMMITTEE PRINT ON EMPLOYMENT AND MANPOWER POLICY—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, I report an original resolution (S. Res. 340) to print additional copies of a committee print on Employment and Manpower Policy prepared by the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be received, printed, and, under the rule, will be referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

The resolution (S. Res. 340) is as follows:

Resolved, That there be printed for the use of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare four thousand additional copies of its committee print of the Eighty-eighth

Congress entitled "Toward Full Employment: Proposals for a Comprehensive Employment and Manpower Policy in the United States", a report, together with minority and individual views, prepared by the Subcommittee on Employment and Manpower.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT OF 1964—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. McNAMARA. Mr. President, from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare I report S. 2642, the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, with a committee amendment in the nature of a substitute. I ask unanimous consent that the printing of the report on the bill, with minority or individual views, be delayed until July 22.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

Bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. JAVITS:

S. 2978. A bill to provide citizenship for certain employees of Free Europe Committee, Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. JAVITS when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. RANDOLPH:

S. 2979. A bill to authorize the sale, without regard to the 6-month waiting period prescribed, of antimony proposed to be disposed of pursuant to the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. KEATING:

S. 2980. A bill for the relief of Michele, Maria, and Francesca Cataianatto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BIBLE (for himself and Mr. BEALL):

S. 2981. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Police and Firemen's Salary Act of 1958, as amended, to increase salaries, to adjust pay alignment, and for other purposes; and

S. 2982. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1956, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. FULBRIGHT (by request):

S. 2983. A bill to amend the Foreign Service Act and the Federal Employee International Service Act; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

(See the remarks of Mr. FULBRIGHT when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. JACKSON (for himself and Mr. MAGNUSON):

S. 2984. A bill to authorize the exchange of public domain lands heretofore withdrawn and reserved for the use of the Hanford project of the Atomic Energy Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BIBLE (for himself and Mr. CANNON):

S. 2985. A bill to amend the act of August 1, 1956 (70 Stat. 775), so as to provide that the excess land provisions of the Federal reclamation laws shall not apply to certain lands that will receive a supplemental water supply from the Washoe reclamation project; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

(See the remarks of Mr. BIBLE when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. McCARTHY:

S. 2986. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to withhold the tax credit provided under section 3302 from maritime employers in States that do not meet the conditions required by section 3305(f); to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. NELSON:

S. 2987. A bill to authorize insurance of loans for education beyond secondary school; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

(See the remarks of Mr. NELSON when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. DIRKSEN:

S. 2988. A bill for the relief of Leonard Storino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DIRKSEN (by request):

S. 2989. A bill for the relief of Athanatos P. Gouvas, Alexandros P. Nalmpantis, and Stefanos H. Eliadis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STENNIS:

S.J. Res. 181. Joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States to guarantee the right of any State to apportion one house of its legislature on factors other than population; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. STENNIS when he introduced the above joint resolution, which appear under a separate heading.)

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

TO PRINT ADDITIONAL COPIES OF VOLUMES I AND II OF SELECTED READINGS IN EMPLOYMENT AND MANPOWER OF A COMMITTEE-PRINT SERIES

Mr. CLARK, from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, reported an original concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 90) to print additional copies of volumes I and II of "Selected Readings in Employment and Manpower," of a committee-print series, which, under the rule, was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

(See the above concurrent resolution printed in full when reported by Mr. CLARK, which appears under a separate heading.)

RESOLUTIONS

AUTHORIZATION OF SENDING OF OBSERVERS FROM THE U.S. SENATE TO NEXT GENERAL MEETING OF COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION IN JAMAICA

Mr. FULBRIGHT, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported an original resolution (S. Res. 339) authorizing the sending of observers from the U.S. Senate to the next general meeting of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association in Jamaica, which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

(See the above resolution printed in full when reported by Mr. FULBRIGHT, which appears under a separate heading.)

TO PRINT ADDITIONAL COPIES OF COMMITTEE PRINT ON EMPLOYMENT AND MANPOWER POLICY

Mr. CLARK, from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, reported an

original resolution (S. Res. 340) to print additional copies of a committee print on Employment and Manpower Policy prepared by the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, which, under the rule, was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

(See the above resolution printed in full when reported by Mr. CLARK, which appears under a separate heading.)

Call file

PROVIDING CITIZENSHIP FOR CERTAIN EMPLOYEES OF RADIO FREE EUROPE

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I send to the desk a bill for appropriate reference.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 2978) to provide citizenship for certain employees of Free Europe Committee, Inc., introduced by Mr. JAVITS, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I invite the attention of my colleagues to this very interesting bill, which will provide U.S. citizenship for certain employees of the Free Europe Committee who because of residence requirements have not been able to be naturalized. My bill provides that any person who has been employed continuously for not less than 5 years by the Free Europe Committee and has had not less than 6 months' residence in the United States may be naturalized upon compliance with all the requirements of title III of the Immigration and Naturalization Act except physical residence.

Radio Free Europe was organized in 1949 by Americans impelled by the idea that the best way to overcome Communist propaganda in the satellite countries behind the Iron Curtain was to get exiles from those countries to broadcast the message of freedom to the people back home.

I have actually seen this operation at Munich and other places.

Today Radio Free Europe is an independent broadcasting network operating 28 transmitters in Europe on medium and short waves capable of penetrating behind the Iron Curtain in spite of Communist jamming. Its operations are supported by contributions from Americans, and the headquarters of the Free Europe Committee, which is the parent organization, are in New York City.

It is an absolutely free, private organization.

The hundreds of men and women who make up its staff of broadcasters, writers, pamphleteers, analysts, and researchers are exiles and refugees from the lands to which they broadcast, many of them persons of considerable stature and achievement. I know many of them personally. Among them are former prime ministers and other government officials, diplomats, jurists, scholars and journalists—people of considerable talent and ability who have firsthand knowledge of Communists' aims and how to fight them.

These men and women, though stateless, are true soldiers of freedom, and I